

Date: Mon, 7 Jun 93 08:47:54 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #689
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Mon, 7 Jun 93 Volume 93 : Issue 689

Today's Topics:

(none)
3 Element, 2m Beam Project ? (2 msgs)
6m transverter for ICOM 751?
Are Ramsey HF kits any good? (2 msgs)
Computer control for Kenwood Radios
Curtis 8044,8044B,8044ABM ?
Help me find a pair of swinging chokes - correction
How to connect Astatic D-104 to Drake TR-4CW
HTX-202 birdie (was mods)
Licensing Data point Extra upgrade in 8 1/2 weeks
MORE 6 MTR E-SKIP Reports ovr weeked +
Pager information sought
tuning an HF rig
TVI filters and cable TV

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 7 Jun 93 12:42:27 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: (none)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

STOLEN RIG:

Last Friday night a local Boston ham, KA1ELR, had his mobile
rig stolen. It is an ALINCO Model #DR 110T, Serial #10785. This notice is

also being posted on the local BBS. Please be on the lookout for it and if found notify KA1ELR via cba or myself here on internet. We can also be found on the Waltham 146.64 repeater during normal commute times during the work week.

Thanks very much.

73 es gud DX de K1JKR - Ken

Internet address: ATKINS_K@POLAROID.COM

Date: 7 Jun 1993 07:56:17 -0400
From: pa.dec.com!sousa.tay.dec.com!bobseg.enet.dec.com!segrest@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: 3 Element, 2m Beam Project ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

During a recent ham fest I came across a simple 3 element, 2m beam made out of a piece of pvc pipe and some welding rod. The driven element was a simple dipole and had no matching mechanism that I could see. I asked the fellow who was selling them a few questions and he indicated that the design had been in a recent QST.

I went through the QST editions that I have on my shelf and could not find the article. If anyone knows where I can find this I would really appreciate a pointer.

--
Bob Segrest, KD4PWU
segrest@bobseg.enet.dec.com

PS: While it has been a while I have built small beams before and am reasonably confident that I can build one from scratch with a little trial and error. My purpose here is to avoid reinventing the wheel.

Date: Mon, 7 Jun 1993 13:17:40 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!xlink.net!math.fu-berlin.de!uni-paderborn.de!urmel.informatik.rwth-aachen.de!rubb.rz.ruhr-uni-bochum.de!news.uni-bielefeld.de!techfak.uni-bielefeld.de!bsieker@network.
Subject: 3 Element, 2m Beam Project ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1uvad1\$et3@sousa.tay.dec.com>, segrest@bobseg.enet.dec.com () writes:
|>
|> During a recent ham fest I came across a simple 3 element, 2m beam made out

|> of a piece of pvc pipe and some welding rod. The driven element was a simple
|> dipole and had no matching mechanism that I could see. I asked the fellow who
|> was selling them a few questions and he indicated that the design had been in
|> a recent QST.
|>

Just a question concerning the antenna design itself: can a 2m-beam
with only one active element (and probably one director and one reflector)
be better than a HB9CV (which I believe has two active elements)?

I don't know how good a HB9CV is in everyday use, I own one, but have no
real need for it at the moment. It is said to have a gain similar to
a simple four-element Yagi beam. I was wondering if it makes sense at
all to build a three-element Yagi for 2m.

73 de dg6yhi

--

only	-	Real Life	Bernd Sieker, Universitaet Bielefeld
Amiga_//	IRC		Pink
\X/	HAM Radio		DG 6 YHI
	email		bsieker@techfak.uni-bielefeld.de

Date: 7 Jun 93 13:36:20 GMT
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!wupost!udel!bogus.sura.net!news-feed-1.peachnet.edu!
concert!duke!news.duke.edu!ee.egr.duke.edu!jbs@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: 6m transverter for ICOM 751?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have an ICOM 751 and would like to know whether there is a 6m transverter
available for this radio, and if so where I can obtain one and about what
it would cost.

Any help appreciated.

-joe KD4LLV

jbs@ee.egr.duke.edu

--

You spend the night
Like you were spending a dime
- Lyle Lovett

Date: Mon, 7 Jun 1993 12:23:06 GMT

From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!linus!linus.mitre.org!mwvm.mitre.org!
m14494@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Are Ramsey HF kits any good?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I know there's been a lot of talk about Ramsey, but I haven't been following it. Now I'm thinking of building the HF transmitter and receiver. Does anyone have any experience or opinions about them? Quality of kit? Performance of finished sets? Thanks.

* These are my opinions only.*

Date: 7 Jun 1993 14:29:33 GMT
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!caen!malgudi.oar.net!news.ysu.edu!yfn.ysu.edu!
ag821@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Are Ramsey HF kits any good?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In a previous article, m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) says:

>I know there's been a lot of talk about Ramsey, but I
>haven't been following it. Now I'm thinking of building
>the HF transmitter and receiver. Does anyone have
>any experience or opinions about them? Quality
>of kit? Performance of finished sets? Thanks.
>
>*****
>* These are my opinions only.*
>*****
>

One fo my first kits that I build was a Ramsey. The directions are good the quality is mixed.. they use a lot of junk quality parts and some good quality.

I had some problems with the 2 meter kit.. found out the crystals were cut wrong .. told by a Ramsey tech. wrote Ramsey a letter.. Mr. Ramsey called back and told me a pack of lies. There add for the receiver says single signal DC receiver.. how is that possible.

I am just finishing up an article on kit building, and have built kits from most of the manufactures. For a little more than it would cost to build a tx and receever and put it in the Junk

boxes they sell, you can get a top quality 100 % complete kit, with a really nice quality cabinet, easy to build.. Oak Hills Research.

I just put one together.. if you are really planning on using it stay away from Ramsey. I have info on most of the kits if you need it.

73

--

Jeff M. Gold, AC4HF
Manager, Academic Computing Support
Tennessee Technological University

Date: 7 Jun 1993 09:08:18 -0400
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!nigel.msen.com!ilium!gdls.com!
gdls.com!not-for-mail@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Computer control for Kenwood Radios
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

While in my local radio store looking for a computer interface for my Kenwood TS50, the clerk said that there were public domain programs to control the radio, rather than Kenwood's offering. I've looked in QRZ! Ham Radio (Real nice - Thanks Floyd and others), but have not found anything. Does anyone know of such a program?

It seems to me that I read an article in a magazine on building an interface and programming it for a Kenwood some time back, but I can't remember which magazine, or whether I'm just getting old.

Also, does anyone have Kenwood's Customer Service number? (Do they have one?)

73's and thanks

Bill

--

Bill Turini, KA4GAV
Computer Sciences Corporation
6000 E. 17 Mile Road
Sterling Heights, MI 48313

Chief, Technical Systems
turini@gdls.com
(313) 825-8810

Date: Mon, 7 Jun 1993 14:42:07 GMT
From: news.acns.nwu.edu!casbah.acns.nwu.edu!rdewan@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Curtis 8044,8044B,8044ABM ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <20360158@hplsla.hp.com> davidc@hplsla.hp.com (David Cook) writes:
>What are the differences between the 8044, 8044B, and 8044ABM Curtis Keyer

```

                                     ^      ^
                                     |      |
mode b added - easier to use -----+      |
choice of mode a or b and metering of cw speed -----+
```

Mode A: Self completing dot and dash, dot memory, dash memory
Mode B: Mode A + generate complementary character of last paddle
 released after both have been squeezed.
CW speed metering: using a 50uA meter. Scale: uA == dot speed in wpm

Only the ABM versions are being produced now.

Rajiv
aa9ch
Address: r-dewan@nwu.edu
Phone: None on HF. Only CW.

Date: 7 Jun 93 15:09:30 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Help me find a pair of swinging chokes - correction
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>Henry writes:
>Hello. I am building a vacuum tube project that requires a high
>voltage power supply. I need a pair of swinging chokes, approximate
>ratings 250mA, 5/20H. If anyone has a pair of chokes like this kicking
>around his basement, or can help me locate a source, I'd appreciate
>hearing about it!

Sorry for the inconvenience, but I reversed the stacking process and would like to correct that with this post. Last week was a real mess for me and I'm glad to be through it with what skin I have left, and my post was written in the middle of my confusion.

A swinging choke can be made by restaking the core of a smoothing choke if desired.

To make a smoothing choke:
Remove and restack the iron to form all "E" and "I" pieces. Slip the "E" into the coil and lay the "I" piece against the ends of the "E". A small gap between the "E" and "I" pieces is necessary. A gap of 2-5 thousandths of an inch is common. The magnetic gap reduces the tendency for the core to saturate and maintains a relatively constant inductance value over a wide current swing.

To make a swinging choke:

Alternate the position of the "E"s to form a closed magnetic field. Slip the "I" pieces into to the stack to close the spaces on the end of the "E"s.

The theory behind the swinging choke is that the core will saturate in the presence of a large magnetic field. Upon saturation, the inductance value drops significantly. Then in operation, the circuit current value varies above and below the core saturation point allowing the inductance of the choke to swing.

BTW: Swinging chokes were originally used as a crude form of regulation. They do not work well as filter chokes as their inductance varies too much with rectification pulses. One swinging choke followed by one or more smoothing chokes was preferred.

Hugh Wells
W6WTU

Date: Mon, 7 Jun 1993 14:32:33 GMT
From: chapman@cu-arpa.cs.cornell.edu
Subject: How to connect Astatic D-104 to Drake TR-4CW
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Being a tech-plus interested in starting to operate HF, I recently purchased a Drake TR-4CW transceiver. As part of the deal I got an Astatic D-104 desk mike. To try out my meager novice HF voice privileges, I'd like to use that microphone with that radio, but the connectors are different, so I thought I'd ask the net before I started wiring an adaptor.

The D-104 has a 4-pin "microphone" connector. Pins 1 and 3 appear to be wired to the microphone element, and that is all -- there is no PTT switch or any other wiring.

The TR-4CW microphone jack is a 1/4" stereo phone jack as far as I can tell (I'm sure it is 1/4" phone, and it looks like it has 3 connectors on the schematic for the radio), but I cannot tell from the schematic which part of the plug is connected to what (tip, middle, base). There is a diagram in the TR-4 manual showing how to connect a microphone to something called an S-230 connector that was supposedly supplied (what is an S-230?).

Any help would be appreciated. Thanks,

Richard Chapman KC4IFB.

Date: Mon, 7 Jun 1993 12:23:49 GMT
From: infonode!ingr!b17news!monty.b17b.ingr.com!gjmontll@uunet.uu.net
Subject: HTX-202 birdie (was mods)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jun2.142505.26737@rsg1.er.usgs.gov>, tbodoh@resdgs1.er.usgs.gov (Tom Bodoh) writes:

|> In article <9306011734.aa14703@cbda7.apgea.army.mil>, wejones@cbda7.apgea.army.mil (Bill Jones) writes:

|> |> >

|> |> > PS: Is it normal for the 202 to have a birde on 146.760?? Maybe that
|> |> > is common??

|> |> I don't know about normal, but mine does it too. So does a friends. It
|> |> is not picking up an external signal. BTW, it only is observed when the
|> |> rubber ducky is used, ie when an external antenna is used, it goes away,
|> |> so it seems to be an oscillation involving reactive components in the
|> |> rubber ducky!

|> It would be interesting to try the duckie from another brand of HT to see if
|> the birdie moves or goes away altogether...

My HTX also has the birdie when using the RS rubber ducky, and when using the rubbder ducky from my old Yaesu FT208R. I'll try a few other antennas when I can get a chance.

Greg AC4WF

--

Gregory Montllor Mapping Sciences / System Integration & Implementation
mailstop IW17B4 Intergraph Corp. Huntsville, Alabama 35894-0001
(205) 730-7249 email: gjmontll@monty.b17b.ingr.com

Date: 7 Jun 93 14:30:05 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Licensing Data point Extra upgrade in 8 1/2 weeks
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Here's another one. I passed 1C April 7, 1993. The license came in Saturday's mail June 5, 1993 with an issue date of June 1. (8 1/2 weeks)

73 de AA1GU (was N1MWY)

Carl

hayssen@sceng.ub.com

Date: Mon, 7 Jun 1993 15:07:08 GMT
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!NewsWatcher!
user@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: MORE 6 MTR E-SKIP Reports ovr weeked +
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Sat eve we had opening to CT0 land and reports of EH Spain that would be a new one for every one here in states (legal on 6 that is)! This AM Monday, E-Skip to Fla abt 8AM and unk W5s heard also. This is all on ^, none yet on 2 reported. DICK W1DGA

If you enjoy Ham Radio, Fruit trees and exotic fruit, and photos from 1800s as well as old cameras and orential cultural things, then you are a potential friend, so contact me. W1DGA on HF,2M SSB,6M SSB,432 & 1296 SSB. Researching family names:Bolt;Barkwill/Balkwill/Buckwill /Barkwell(England/Canada/USA);Gagnon;Garrah(Canada);Bowman;Cross;Fishleigh;Rockey (England). Clark and Buxton on other side.

Date: Mon, 07 Jun 1993 15:16:42 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!neoucom.edu!
wtm@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Pager information sought
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The pager lines are apparently centrex style telephone pbx set-ups where the telco delivers all incoming calls on a rotary, with the corresponding last four "extension" digits sent as a DTMF burst to the pager company's equipment. I occasionally get complaints from technically challenged users that, "You must have left your pager off hook becuae the number was busy when I called." Obvisously, the pager compnay's rotary was full at the time.

The pager company has a computer that looks up and decides what to do. There is also an alapanumeric pager protocol that uses modems to send data to the pager vendor. There was a progrm posted to the net about six months back in the sources newsgroup that is a pretty good tutorial on the protocol (no, I didn't save it; see your local archive site). The alpha page protocol seems to also cover plain jane type numeric only pagers.

The pager transmitter seems to deliver the message twice in a row to attempt to assure accuracy. I don't know how the message is

coded. Accuracy is not assured. My numeric-only pager occasionally gets pages that are directed to it, but with errors in the displayed number. I am sure the page was correctly generated because it was sent from the modem on our central minicomputer. Occasionally I don't receive pages at all.

The pagers operate on various frequencies between ~150 - 160 MHz or ~450 - 460 MHz. My unit is tuned to 158.700 MHz. There is a pretty fancy little receiver that appears to be double conversion. The antenna is a ferrite rod. The pager towers have huge EIRPs of multiple KW. I've had my pager receives 15 feet below ground under a foot thick concrete roof. Of course, we hams despise said pagers because of all the grief caused by intermodulation, spurious pick-up and birdies that occur in the 2m band. Pagers can be a problem in the 70 cm band too, but don't seem to be such a hassle in this geographic area. Yet.

Those pager freqs are rather uncomfortably close to the marine VHF band....

--

Bill Mayhew NEOUCOM Computer Services Department
Rootstown, OH 44272-9995 USA phone: 216-325-2511
wtm@uhura.neoucom.edu amateur radio 146.58: N8WED/AA

Date: Mon, 7 Jun 1993 14:41:24 GMT
From: chapman@cu-arpa.cs.cornell.edu
Subject: tuning an HF rig
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

This weekend I got my first HF rig, a Drake TR-4CW. Now, I have no HF experience, and I find the instructions for tune-up somewhat daunting -- it sounds like it is awfully easy to toast your radio. The big problem is that I don't understand what I am doing -- I'm just following instructions -- twiddling knobs labelled XMITTER GAIN, PLATE, RF TUNE, and LOAD based on what a meter showing PLATE CURRENT says. I've looked in the ARRL Handbook and several novice books, but while some give other cookbook outlines of the tune-up procedure, they don't explain it. I understand that the electronics involved is probably beyond what you could reasonably expect a novice to know, but I'd appreciate any help at all in understanding what is going on.

Thanks and 73,
Richard Chapman, KC4IFB

Date: 7 Jun 93 07:28:58 EDT
From: psinntp!arrl.org@uunet.uu.net
Subject: TVI filters and cable TV
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas) writes:

>I recently got connected to a 60+ channel cable TV system. I
>immediately noticed a problem on the higher channels -- poor
>snowy reception. It didn't take long to locate the problem --
>turned out a TVI filter I'd placed in the cable feed to the TV in
>the shack was acting like a bandpass filter rather than a
>highpass filter! The filter in question is an Ameco HP-75T.
>This is a very nicely packaged filter, 75 ohms in/out, in a
>sealed metal case. However, contrary to the accompanying
>literature, it has increasingly high attenuation beginning above
>about 250 Mhz. The previous CATV system in my building used
>the VHF channels only, so I was unaware of the problem until
>getting the wider band cable system.

One needs to think about this problem even more in an antenna-connected TV installation. All filters have insertion loss; this loss almost invariably increases with frequency. If you are using a high-pass filter in weak-signal or fringe area, you will probably make the picture more snowy. In the case of the Ameco filter you described, the picture on UHF over-the-air TV would probably be quite snowy, indeed.

However, for a cable-TV installation, a high-pass filter is usually not needed. Most of the time, the cable installation is well shielded and external signals are not leaking in. However, the *OUTSIDE* shield of the coaxial cable picks up a lot of signal. This signal is a common-mode signal, propagated down the coaxial cable as if it were one wire, with the return path being earth ground. Unfortunately, the path to earth ground is usually through your TV's set-top converter's or VCR's power-supply connection. Many of these devices respond quite strongly to the common-mode signal.

What is needed is a common-mode choke. This is the first filter you should try in a cable-TVI case. I point this out because the high-pass filter is usually not effective in cable-TVI cases. If your neighbor has upmteen TVs hooked up to cable and you tell you neighbor to go out and buy high-pass filters for all of them, you will probably have a personal diplomacy problem of severe magnitude when you have to go back later and tell your neighbor that you recommended the wrong filter! There ARE cases where a high-pass filter is needed in a cable-TV installation, but more often than not, it is not.

There are several companies that sell commercial common-mode chokes. Or, you can make one by winding about 10-15 turns of the coaxial cable onto an FT-240 ferrite core. USE THE CORRECT FERRITE MATERIAL! For the low HF end, #73, #75, #77 or J material is suitable. For the upper HF range, #43 is best. If your operation is from DC to daylight, a #43 core will be your best all-around material. (So you should order an FT-240-43 core.) If you go into your junkbox and grab the handiest toroid, it may not work. The material may not be suitable for the frequency range; in fact, it may not be ferrite at all!

The ARRL Automated Mail Server has two files that may be of interest:

EMI-GEN
EMI-SOURCE

The EMI-GEN file has general info about EMI and the EMI-SOURCE file lists places to buy all types of filters for TVI and other types of interference. The address of the server is info@arrl.org. The server understands little English -- HELP, INDEX and SEND (one per line, please.) (ie - SEND EMI-GEN).

If you have read those files and would like to talk EMI, give me a phone call or email shout here at HQ. If you need to call, I am on half days from 6/7 to 6/18, so give me a call in the morning. Mondays are my worst day, so waiting until Tuesday is probably a good idea.

Ed Hare, KA1CV
American Radio Relay League
225 Main St.
Newington, CT 06111
(203) 666-1541 - voice
ARRL Laboratory Supervisor
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing
ehare@arrl.org
"The goal of every engineer is to
retire without getting blamed for a
major catastrophe." -- Scott Adams
and Dilbert

Date: Mon, 7 Jun 1993 14:16:06 GMT
From: telesoft!garym@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <930601.154656.7V0.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com>,
<12177@prijat.cs.uofs.edu>, <1993Jun7.035635.23121@w8hd.org>
Subject : Re: Warning! FT5200 DANGER!

In <1993Jun7.035635.23121@w8hd.org> kenh@w8hd.org (Ken Hoehn) writes:
>bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>>Excuse me for being obtuse, but if this is for use with an Amateur Radio Xcvr
>>why didn't thye just use a frequency a couple of Mhz higher?? No interference
>>from 49 Mhz devices and you already have a license for 6 meters!!

>>Kinda makes you wonder who designs this stuff, doesn't it??

I thought they didn't have a 6 meter band in Japan? And that's where the Yeasu comes from, right?

BTW, does anyone make a radio for 6 meters? I'd like to get on 6 but those tri-banders are too expensive.

--Garym

--

Gary Morris KK6YB
San Diego, CA USA

Internet: garym@alsys.com
Phone: +1 619-457-2700 x128 (work)

Date: 7 Jun 93 09:58:36 EDT
From: world!ksr!jfw@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <930601.154656.7V0.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com>,
<12177@prijat.cs.uofs.edu>, <1993Jun7.035635.23121@w8hd.org>
Subject : Re: Warning! FT5200 DANGER!

kenh@w8hd.org (Ken Hoehn) writes:
>bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>>Excuse me for being obtuse, but if this is for use with an Amateur Radio Xcvr
>>why didn't thye just use a frequency a couple of Mhz higher?? No interference
>>from 49 Mhz devices and you already have a license for 6 meters!!
>>Kinda makes you wonder who designs this stuff, doesn't it??
>Three cheers for that bit of wisdom, Bill!
>You are right...ya gotta wonder what goes through their minds!

Perhaps they wanted a remote control that could be used on all their radios, including those with 50-54MHz coverage? That mike would be a pretty annoying birdy, I would think.

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #689
